

英語同義詞
辨新大詞典

A DICTIONARY OF
DISCRIMINATED ENGLISH
SYNONYMS

商務印書館

英语同义词辨析大词典

A DICTIONARY OF DISCRIMINATED

ENGLISH SYNONYMS

王正元 主编

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前 言

恰当准确地使用英语同义词是件难事,诸如许多英语同义词之间到底有哪些异同之处;在哪些含义范畴内可以通用,在哪些含义范畴内不可以通用,选用哪个词更为确切、恰当;如何准确地理解意思极相近的同义词之间的细微差异;同义词之间有哪些习惯用法……。对于这些问题,就连说英语的本族人也常常感到棘手。我国广大英语研究者、翻译工作者、教学工作者、涉外工作人员、高等院校学生及日益增多的英语学习者,无论是在工作中,还是在教学、学习中,乃至 EPT、TOEFL、GRE 考试中,常常被同义词所困扰。因此,都希望有一部收词全面、辨析清楚、例句精当、体例简明、使用方便的英语同义词辨析词典。鉴于这种需要,我们经过较长时间的酝酿和准备,在大家的共同努力下,编纂了这部《英语同义词辨析大词典》。

在编纂过程中,我们参考了国内外有关资料,同时又收入了 EPT、TOEFL、GRE 试题中出现的典型同义词,以及参编者平时所积累的一些同义词,共 10 000 余个词条组,其中对 20 000 余条同义词进行了辨析,并举例说明;为了给读者提供更多的参考、选词机会,在词条组下又列出了近义词、反义词和对义词 80 000 余条。初稿完成后,几经修改,反复推敲,使词典趋于完善。我们希望这部词典的出版能对广大读者有更大的帮助,使之成为应备的工具书。

在这期间,先后有四十余名学者、教授、专家参加了本词典的编纂工作。美国英语教师诺曼先生及诺曼夫人(Mr. Nauman & Mrs. Nauman)、加拿大英语教师泽道夫女士(Ms. Zuidhof)帮助解决了许多难题,一些同事参加了本词典的审核和整理工作,在出版过程中得到了国防工业出版社的大力支持,在这里一并表示衷心的感谢。

我们如艰难负重的跋涉者,经过几年的共同努力,终于把这部饱含心血的词典奉献给了广大读者。但是,由于我们水平有限,对一些同义词辨析得尚不充分,有的举例部分所取例句或短语由于缺少上、下文联系,因此译文欠精当,书中还存在疏漏和错误,欢迎读者批评指正。



体例、用法说明

一、词 条 组

1. 若干个意义紧密相关的同义词为一个词条组,词条组按字母顺序排列;每个词条组的第一个词为该词条组的牵头词,用印刷体大写黑体印出,其余词用小写黑体印出,集中排列;词与词之间用“,”分隔。

2. 需标出词性的词条组,均在牵头词后用英语缩写形式标出:*n.* (名词),*v.* (动词),*pron.* (代词),*num.* (数词),*adj.* (形容词),*adv.* (副词),*prep.* (介词),*conj.* (连词),*int.* (感叹词),*art.* (冠词)。

3. 对于同一牵头词可以组成两个或者两个以上意义的同义词词条组,则分别用①,②,③……引出其词条组。如:

CALLOUS *adj.* ① **indifferent, insensitive, phlegmatic**

② * **hardened, indurated**

4. 对于拼写相同、词性相同而词源不同的词条组,则分别列出。如:

AFFECTION *n.* ① * **feeling, emotion, passion, sentiment**

② **love, * attachment**

AFFECTION *n.* * **disease, disorder, condition, ailment, malady, complaint, distemper, syndrome**

5. 对于拼写相同、词性不同的词条组,则分别列出。如:

ADEPT *n.* * **expert, wizard, artist, virtuoso**

ADEPT *adj.* * **proficient, skilled, skillful, expert, masterly**

6. 每一牵头词前“▶”,只是为了醒目起见,没有其他含义。

二、释义 辨析

1. 一个词条组中除指出共同意思外,还对各词的含义、用法、区别逐一释义辨析。

2. 释义、辨析中,辅以例句(或短语)为例证,并附有译文;例句(或短语)之间用“/”隔开。

如:

desert 一般指放弃先前的占有、友谊或者监护人职责,放弃职守、岗位、关系、忠诚、责任、誓言。这种放弃是对法律、道德、信仰的践踏,总是带有谴责的意思: *recruit who deserted his platoon under fire* 临阵逃脱的新兵 / *deserted by those that should have stood by him* 被那些本应站在他这一方的人所抛弃 / *a turncoat who deserted his party* 一个叛党变节分子 / *He deserted his country and helped the enemy* 他弃国助敌。

3. 为查词方便,每个词条组中的每个词都分别以牵头词的形式出现,但不做重复辨析。该

词条组中标有“*”的词,即是该词条组中辨析的牵头词,查该词即可查到其余各词的辨析。如:

ABSENTMINDED absent, * abstracted, preoccupied, distraught 则查 **abstracted** 即可查到其余各词的辨析。

4. 辨析中,一个词的多层意思皆用“;”分开。

三、近义词、反义词、对义词

1. 有些词条组后附有若干近义词、反义词或者对义词,分别用〔近〕、〔反〕、〔对〕标示。其相应英文为:

〔近〕:analogous words

〔反〕:antonyms

〔对〕:contrasted words

含义为:

〔近〕包括近义词、类义词及相关词语。

〔反〕包括完全对立或者否定义的反义词。

〔对〕包括在逻辑上或某种意义上相对比具有反义,但又不是完全对立或否定的对义词。从广义上说,对义词可以理解为反义词的类义词。

2. 〔近〕、〔反〕、〔对〕中,词与词(或词组)间用“,”分开;其中的“:”表明前后的词(或词组)各为一组;有关辨析,查标有“*”的牵头词,(见×××)表明该词是其前面的一组词(或词组)的相关词,在辨析中起参见作用。如:

ACCLAIM v. extol, laud, praise, eulogize

〔近〕* applaud, cheer, root : * exalt, magnify : glorify, honor (见 **FAME**)

〔反〕vituperate

〔对〕revile, berate, rate (见 **SCOLD**) : * execrate, objurate, damn : denounce, reprobate (见 **CRITICIZE**)

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A

► **ABACK** *adj.* **back, backward, rearward** 这些副词均可表示在后或向后。**aback** 是个老式用法词, 现已不常用: He fled *aback* 他逃到后方去了/ Front and *aback* there was nothing but sand 前前后后除了沙子什么都没有。**back** 是个很普通的词, 可指时间或地点, 表示在过去或向后, 还可指回到原来的状态中: to look *back* on his youth 回顾他的青年时期/ an event *back* in the last century 早在上个世纪的一个事件/ ask the crowd to move *back* from the scene of an accident 要求群众从事发现场往后撤/ hold *back* a laugh 忍住笑。**backward** 强调向后、逆向运动或者倒退: throw the arms out and *backward* 向后甩开手臂/ read *backward* 倒着读/ drive *backward* up a driveway 倒车上车道/ do things *backward* 倒行逆施。**rearward** 表示在后面、靠近后面或者向后面: gazing *rearward* out the window 向后凝视窗外/ lobbed the football *rearward* to one of the half-backs 把足球向后慢传给一个中卫。

► **ABAFT** *adv.* **abaft, aft, astern** 均为航海术语, 均指在船后, 在船尾, 朝船尾。**abaft** 和 **aft** 用于指船上的物或者物的位置。**abaft** 通常指接近船尾或船上后部相关的位置, 与 **afore** 相对: His station is *abaft* the foremast 他的位置在前桅后。**aft** 指船中段尾部的具体位置, 与 **forward** 相对: They went *aft* to hoist the mainsail 他们向船后走去升主帆/ *afore* and *aft* 从船头到船尾。**astern** 与 **ahead** 相对, 主要指船体外和船后边: We were sailing due east and the setting sun was now directly *astern* 我们向正东航行, 夕阳正好在船尾的方向。

[近] *after, rear, back, *posterior, hind, hinder*

[反] *afore*

[对] *ahead, forward, *before*

► **ABANDON** *v.* ① **abandon desert, forsake** 意思是完全放弃。**abandon** 放弃曾经感兴趣或者负有责任的事情, 全部放弃、撤回, 或者指屈于环境不履行职责, 可指错误地、也可指正确地放弃理想、计划: She *abandoned* her hope of being a nurse 她放弃了当护士的希望/ The scientist *abandoned* his research for lack of funds 因缺少基金, 那位科学家放弃了他的研究工作/ *abandon* an attempt 放弃计划/ *abandon* an idealistic dream 放弃美好的向往/ *abandoning* wife and children, home, and business, and renouncing normal morality and humanity 抛妻弃子、离家弃业, 并丢掉了正常的人伦道德。**desert** 一般指放弃先前的占有、友谊或者监护人职责, 放弃职守、岗位、关系、忠诚、责任、誓言或者命令。这种放弃是对法律、道德、信仰的践踏, 总是带有谴责的意思: a recruit who *deserted* his platoon under fire 一个临阵逃脱的新兵/ *deserted* by those that should have stood by him 被那些本应站在他这一方的人所抛弃/ a turncoat who *deserted* his party 叛党的变节分子/ He *deserted* his country and helped the enemy 他叛国助敌。**forsake** 通常保持拒绝、排斥的含义, 习惯上指放弃, 强调与某人某事脱离关系: *forsake* the world and all its pleasures 脱离红尘/ At fourteen he ran away, *forsaking* his home and friends 十四岁时, 他离家和朋友出走: *forsake* 又指与一度要好的人或喜欢的物脱离关系, 没有责备的意思: Never *forsake* a friend when he is in trouble 千万不要抛弃困境中的朋友/ She *forsook* the religion of her family in favour of that of her new husband 她放弃了家庭宗教, 以支

持其新夫的宗教信仰。

[近] * *discard, cast, scrap, junk: reject, repudiate* (见 **DECLINE**)

[反] *reclaim*

[对] *hold, possess, enjoy* (见 **HAVE**): *shield, safeguard, protect* (见 **DEFEND**): *redeem, *rescue, save*

② **surrender, *relinquish, yield, resign, leave**

[反] *cherish* (hopes, opinions): *restrain* (oneself)

[对] * *keep, retain: treasure, prize* (见 **APPRECIATE**):

* *maintain, assert, defend: inhibit, bridle, curb* (见 **RESTRAIN**)

► **ABANDON** *n.* * **unconstraint, spontaneity**

[近] *license, *freedom, liberty: relaxation, laxity or laxness, looseness* (见 **LOOSE**)

[反] *self-restraint*

[对] *repression, suppression* (见 **SUPPRESS**): *self-possession, aplomb* (见 **CONFIDENCE**): *poise* (见 **BALANCE, TACT**)

► **ABANDONED** *adj.* **reprobate, profligate, dissolute**

基本意思是完全堕落、腐化。**abandoned** 和被 **reprobate** 原被用于指堕落的人及堕落者的行为, 一个生活完全 **abandoned** 的人在情操和道德上是坏得无法改造的: I disdain... to paint her as she is, cruel, *abandoned*, glorying in her shame 她残忍、腐化, 坏得不可救药, 对她我不屑... 描绘/ Gangsters live an *abandoned* life 强盗们过着堕落的生活/ Is he so *abandoned* as to feel no shame at such an accusation? 他竟堕落到如此地步, 在这样的谴责下不感羞耻? / You *abandoned* wretch 你这个堕落的小坏蛋。**reprobate** 指道德败坏被上帝所不容、被朋友所抛弃的人, 因为触犯礼教习俗而被社会人群所排斥: Don't count on my appearing your friend too openly... remember always that I'm a *reprobate* old clergyman 不要大张旗鼓地把我算作你的朋友... 永远记住我是一个堕落的老牧师/ He was a *reprobate* person with no redeeming qualities 他是一个不可救药的无耻之徒。**profligate** 和 **dissolute** 两词均指道德败坏, 自身沉溺, 肆无忌惮, 置所有道德标准和检点于不顾, 但很少含有受到社会或神学谴责的意味。**profligate** 指藐视礼仪, 挥霍无度, 无耻放荡的人: Rescue the Empire from being gambled away by incapable or *profligate* aristocrats 把帝国从被无所作为的或荒淫的贵族的赌博中挽救出来/ a *profligate* wretch without any sense of principle, morality, or religion 一个淫荡的无耻之徒根本不讲道德、原则、或者宗教。**dissolute** 置道德于不顾, 放荡无度: see them spending and squandering and being irresponsible and *dissolute* and not caring twopence for the way two thirds of the world live 看看他们吧, 挥霍、浪费、不负责任, 放荡无度, 对于世界三分之二人的生活困境一毛不拔/ The *dissolute* young man had a very bad reputation 那个淫荡的年轻人名声狼藉/ The nobles were lawless and *dissolute* 贵族们无法无天荒淫无度。

[近] *depraved, debauched, perverted* (见 **DEBASE**): *degenerate, corrupt* (见 **VICIOUS**): *wanton, lew, lascivious, libidinous, lecherous* (见 **LICENTIOUS**)

[反] *redeemed, regenerate*

〔对〕saved, rescued, reclaimed, delivered (见 RESCUE)

▶ **ABASE** v. **abase, demean, debase, degrade, humble, humiliate** 在指降低自己或者别人的身份地位时, 这些词是同义词。**abase** 指暂时失去尊严或威信, 当指自身, 意味谦卑、卑下或者有自卑感, 作为反身词, 常与 **humble** 互换使用; A man who betrays his country *abases* himself 背叛祖国的人降低了自己的人格/The proud man shall be *abased* 骄傲自大的人只会降低自己。**demean** 用于谦卑意思不如 **abase** 有力, 但在用于指失去尊严或者社会地位的意义时, 比 **abase** 有力; It was... Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter 就是这样... 沙德利太太的观点是同艺人的女儿结婚会失去她儿子的尊严/The duke's son would not *demean* himself by working 公爵的儿子绝不会屈尊从业/to *demean* oneself by insulting a friend 辱骂朋友降低自己的人格。**debase** 强调价值或质量的贬低、降低、变质, 多用于指物; *debase* the currency 货币贬值/The country's paper money was *debased* when the government could no longer give the full amount of gold or silver for it 政府不再以足够的黄金或白银兑纸币时, 该国的纸币是贬值的; 在用于指人时, 常常指削弱了道德标准或道德规范; He *debased* himself and his character by evil action 他的恶劣行径贬低了他的品格/Officeholders *debase* themselves by accepting bribes 官员们接受贿赂使自己堕落/Struggle with Hannibal had *debased* the Roman temper 同哈尼贝勒族的斗争磨去了罗马人的火气。**degrade** 主要指降职、降级, 通常作为一种处罚; The sergeant was *degraded* to private for disobeying order 因违反命令, 该中士被降为列兵/*degraded* for being drunk and disorderly 因酗酒及违纪而受降级处分/You *degrade* yourself when you steal 你偷窃使自己堕落; *degrade* (特别是 *degradation*) 也常指实际的腐化堕落; It was by that unscrupulous person's liquor her husband had been *degraded* 由于酗酒, 她丈夫就这样堕落了。**humble** 在作降级意义并强调耻辱时, 通常可用来代替 *degrade*。例如: We are pleased... to see him taken down and *humbled* 我们高兴... 看到他被拿下来, 丧权丢脸; 当不是用来指任何降级、堕落时, 常常指非常谦卑, 意识到自己的渺小无力; It was one of those illnesses from which we turn away our eyes, shuddering and *humbled* 我们不敢正视问题, 害怕、自卑, 这就是诸多问题之一; 偶尔指使失体面, 降低身份; trying to *humble* her husband by making him ask for every cent he spent 让她的丈夫每花一分钱都要伸手而贬低她的丈夫/The results *humbled* him 结果使他丢了面子。**humiliate** 一度曾是 **humble** 的近义词, 现在和 **mortify** 是近义词, 因为它强调悔恨和耻辱; When we ask to be *humiliated*, we must not recoil from being *humiliated* 如果我们要谦卑, 就不要怕蒙受羞辱。

〔近〕cringe, truckle, cower, * fawn, toady : grove (见 WALLOW) : abash, discomfit, disconcert, * embarrass : mortify (见 ASHAMED)

〔反〕exalt : extol (especially oneself)

〔对〕magnify, aggrandize (见 EXALT) : elevate, * lift, raise : laud, acclaim, * praise

▶ **ABASE** v. ① * **abolish, extinguish, annihilate**

〔近〕end, terminate (见 CLOSE) : * annul, void, abrogate : cancel, obliterate (见 ERASE) : * nullify, invalidate

〔反〕perpetuate

〔对〕* continue, last, persist, abide

② **reduce, diminish, * decrease, lessen**

〔近〕retard, slow, slacken, * delay : * moderate, temper : mitigate, lighten, alleviate (见 RELIEVE)

〔反〕augment : accelerate (pace, speed) : intensify (hopes, fears, a fever)

〔对〕* increase, multiply, enlarge : aggravate, heighten, enhance (见 INTENSIFY) : * speed, quicken, hurry

③ **abate, subside, wane, ebb** 均指强度和力的减退; 均指以前达到了高点现在运动或者下降到消失点。**abate** 减少、减轻、减弱, 重点指逐渐减小的意思; The wind has *abated* 风渐渐减弱/The medicine *abated* his pain 药减轻了疼痛/The revolutionary spirit has *abated* 革命精神锐减。**subside** 指降落、消退、平息, 表示突然降低水平, 骚动或者不安停止; The wind is *abating*; the waves are *subsiding* 风小了, 浪消了/Gradually the water *subsided* 水逐渐地退了/His anger soon *subsided* 他的怒火很快平息了/My nervousness *subsided* when the plane landed 飞机着陆了, 我的紧张感才消失。**wane** 缺、亏、退潮。此词是对于 **abase** 消失或者减弱意义的补充, 所以倾向于指具有价值的、优异的、强烈思想感情的事情; After the first flush of excitement, the interest of doctors, nurses, and patients all began to *wane* 第一次兴奋激动之后, 大夫、护士、患者的兴趣开始消退了/The moon *wanes* after it has become full 月亮圆后变缺/Many great empires have *waned* 许多帝国的权利失去了/Their early enthusiasm was *waning* 他们起初的热情在消失/The light of day *wanes* in the evening 日光在傍晚中暗淡下来。**ebb** 减少、衰退, 比 **abate** 的意义强, 习惯上用来描写波动起伏的事情; *Ebbing* vitality is often a warning of illness 生气减退常常预示着生病/A crab was left stranded on the beach when the tide *ebbed* 落潮时, 一个蟹子被搁浅在海滩上/His courage was *ebbing* 他的勇气在消失。

〔近〕* decrease, diminish, dwindle

〔反〕rise : revive,

〔对〕* increase, augment : * expand, swell, dilate

▶ **ABATEMENT** * **deduction, rebate, discount**

▶ **ABATTOIR** * **slaughterhouse**

〔反〕addition

〔对〕increment, accretion, accession : increase

▶ **ABBEY** * **cloister, convent, nunnery, monastery, priory**

▶ **ABBREVIATE** * **shorten, abridge, curtail**

〔近〕reduce, * decrease, lessen : * contract, compress, shrink, condense

〔反〕elongate, lengthen

〔对〕* extend, prolong, protract : enlarge, * increase

▶ **ABATEMENT** * **deduction, rebate, discount**

▶ **ABBEY** * **cloister, convent, nunnery, monastery, priory**

▶ **ABBREVIATE** * **shorten, abridge, curtail**

〔近〕reduce, decrease, lessen : * contract, compress, shrink, condense : attenuate

〔反〕elongate, lengthen

▶ **ABDICATE** v. ① **abdicate, renounce, resign** 当用于正式地、明确地放弃信任、荣誉或者光荣的位置及相应的权利、特权时, 这些词是同义词。**abdicate** 退位。用于表示放弃君主所拥有的权力, 特别指国王放弃王位的行为, 引申义还可用于任何涉及到放弃高位及对尊贵的要求; When the king *abdicated* his throne, his brother became king 国王退位, 其弟继位成了国王; 亦指放弃官阶、权力; Why did the King *abdicate*? 国王为什么退位? /The father image of the chancellor casts a long and overpowering shadow over a people which has in the past *abdicated* its political thinking and so-

cial sovereignty to the paternalistic leader 元老对那位大臣的猜疑给他投下了长长的、不可抗拒的阴影,他在过去已经放弃了政治主张,并将权力交给了家长式的领袖。**renounce** 常用来代替 *abdicate*: The King *renounced* his throne 国王放弃了王位;*renounce* 本意为正式地明确宣布反对或者放弃:*renounce one's faith* (religion) 弃绝信仰(宗教)/*renounce the pomps and vanities of the world* 脱离凡俗的浮华与虚夸;或正式同意放弃(要求权力、财产):*renounce one's claim to the throne* 放弃王位的继承权;或者拒绝承认:He *renounced* his sons because they were criminals. 他拒绝承认他的几个儿子,因为他们都是罪犯;*renounce* 用于指为了较大的目的而牺牲时常代替 *abdicate*, 很有力量。*renounce* 及其名词 *renunciation* 常指由于道德或伦理原则的原因而放弃,不仅放弃权力、头衔、继承权而且放弃事先计划好的、称心如意的拥有权:She remains... the sort of woman who has *renounced* all happiness for herself and who lives only for a principle 她保持着……这样的女人:放弃了全部自身幸福的追求,只是为了节操而活着。**resign** 主要指辞职,期未满而要求离开职位或办公室:The manager of the football team *resigned* 足球队经理辞职了/*resign one's position as secretary of the club* 辞去俱乐部秘书之职。

[近] *relinquish, abandon, surrender, leave

[反] assume : usurp

[对] *arrogate, appropriate, confiscate

② *relinquish, renounce

► **ABDOMEN** *n.* **abdomen, belly, stomach, paunch, gut** 在称人体前部胸下方名称时,这些词是同义词。**abdomen** 专业术语,腹部,包括胃、肠、肝、肾、脾、胰等在内的及妇女生殖器官在内;a pain in the *abdomen* 腹痛/the risks inherent in all surgery on the *abdomen* 腹外科手术固有的危险/an appendectomy scar on his *abdomen* 腹部上一处阑尾手术伤疤。**stomach** 在作非专业术语用时,可同 *abdomen* 互换。作专业术语用时,指消化器官(如胃):The digesting mass or chyme in the *stomach* is continually churned... by muscular activity of the walls 消化物或叫做食糜的东西在胃里通过胃蠕动继续消化。**belly, paunch** 明显地是非规范用语,在用来指腹部时,指圆的突出部分(如肚皮),*paunch* 尤指肥胖的肚皮:fell flat on his *belly* in the mud 跌倒俯卧在泥里/a *paunch* like that of Falstaff 像浮尔士塔夫肚子那样的大肚皮/He was getting quite a *paunch*, getting wide round the waist 他腰围越来越粗,肚子大了/The tramp kicked the dog in the *belly* 过路者踢了狗肚子一脚/Green apples give an awful ache in the *belly* 吃未熟的苹果会肚子疼。**gut** 是专业术语,指消化道(如肠):The embryonic *gut* arises from the third germ layer 胚胎肠成于第三胚芽层/the blind *gut* 盲肠;通常用法 *gut* 与 *belly* 或 *paunch* 互换,但是用复数,特别是在明确指腹部内脏时,虽然相应地用于开膛取内脏,但是 *gut* 被认为是粗俗的:*gut a herring* 开鲱鱼膛。

► **ABDUCT** *v.* **kidnap** 用于指拐骗,**abduct** 指用暴力劫持人或非法诱拐儿童。**kidnap** 指以非法强力或欺骗手段绑架或为达到其目的而扣押人质。在法律上,*kidnaping* 和 *abduction* 意义严格刻板,所以 *abduct* 和 *kidnap* 也具有严格的专门定义。*kidnaping* 广泛用于法律,指一个人被用暴力或者欺诈办法抓住并强行扣留。*abduction* 指以结婚或诱奸为目的拐骗未成年的女孩,被拐骗者也许同意也许不同意。在法律上,*kidnaping* 和 *abduction*, *kidnap* 和 *abduct* 只有在拐骗十六岁以下的女孩或者为强奸或者结婚而强行绑架时可以互相通用。但是,也可指拐骗男孩、妇女:The police caught the man who tried to *abduct* the boy for ransom 警察逮捕了企图拐骗男孩进行敲诈的那个男人/Four men *kidnapped* the boy, but the police soon caught them and rescued the boy 四个人绑架了那个男孩,不过警察迅速将这四人抓获,救出了那个男孩/The police think the missing woman has been

abducted 警察认为失踪妇女被拐走了。

[近] seduce, entice, *lure, inveigle

[对] *rescue, ransom, redeem, deliver

► **ABERRANT atypical, *abnormal**

[近] divergent, *different, disparate : *irregular, anomalous, unnatural : *exceptional : singular, peculiar, odd, *strange, eccentric

[反] true (to a type)

[对] *usual, wonted, customary : normal, *regular, typical, natural

► **ABERRATION** ① *deviation, deflection

[近] abnormality, aberrancy (见 **ABNORMAL**) : *error, blunder, mistake, slip, lapse : *fault, failing : anomaly (见 **PARADOX**)

[反] conformity : regularity

[对] normality (见 **REGULAR**) : norm, *average, mean

② **aberration derangement, alienation** 指精神错乱、心理失常。**aberration** 心理失常,用于指任何精神不正常,特别是指不严格的或者暂时的混乱,但还没达到精神病的程度:His peculiarities are no more than harmless *aberration* 他的怪癖仅仅是无恶意的心理失常。**derangement**, 神经错乱,用于指任何神经功能紊乱,无论这种紊乱是否是永久性的。**alienation** 神经错乱,是指离开正常的神经或者感情状态:I had been two or three nights without sleep, and I had fallen into the state of *alienation* that fatigue brings on 我两、三个晚上没有睡觉,我陷入了那种疲劳所带来的神经功能紊乱。而用作法庭专门用语时,指变成神经错乱或者就是神经错乱。

[近] *insanity, lunacy, mania, dementia : *delusion, hallucination, illusion : *mania, delirium, hysteria, frenzy

[反] soundness

► **ABET** *incite, foment, instigate

[近] aid, assist, *help : back, *support, uphold : cooperate, concur (见 **UNITE**) : forward, further, promote (见 **ADVANCE**)

[反] deter (with a personal subject)

[对] frustrate, thwart, foil, balk, circumvent

► **ABETTOR** accessory, accomplice, *confederate, conspirator

► **ABEYANT** dormant, quiescent, *latent, potential

[近] deferred, suspended, postponed, stayed, intermitted (见 **DEFER**) : suppressed, repressed (见 **SUPPRESS**)

[反] operative : active : revived

[对] live, dynamic (见 **ACTIVE**)

► **ABHOR** ① abominate, loathe, detest, *hate

[近] *despise, contemn, scorn : shun, avoid, eschew (见 **ESCAPE**)

[反] admire (persons, their qualities, acts) : enjoy (things which are a matter of taste)

[对] *like, love, relish, dote, cherish

② *despise, loathe

► **ABHORRENCE** detestation, loathing, abomination, hatred, hate (见 **HATE** *v.*)

[近] distaste, repugnance, repellency (见 **REPUGNANT**) : horror, dismay (见 **FEAR**)

[反] admiration : enjoyment

[对] esteem, *regard, respect : liking, relish

► **ABHORRENT** ① abominable, *hateful, detestable, odious

[近] *contemptible, despicable, scurvy : *execrable, damnable

[反] admirable : enjoyable

[对] grateful, agreeable, *pleasant, pleasing

② *repugnant, repellent, obnoxious, distasteful, invidious

[近] *antipathetic: uncongenial, unsympathetic (见 IN-CONSONANT): foreign, alien (见 EXTRINSIC)

[反] congenial

[对] attractive, alluring, captivating: tempting, enticing, seductive

▶ ABIDE ① *stay, wait, remain, tarry, linger

[近] dwell, *reside, live, sojourn, lodge: *stick, cleave, cling, adhere

[反] depart

[对] *go, leave, quit: *move, remove, shift

② endure, last, persist, *continue

[近] *stay, remain, linger: subsist, live (见 BE)

[反] pass v.

[对] flee, fly, *escape: *flit

③ endure, *bear, suffer, tolerate, stand, brook

[近] submit, *yield, bow, defer: acquiesce, accede, consent (见 ASSENT): accept, *receive, take

[对] withstand, oppose, combat, *resist: *decline, refuse, spurn: shun, avoid, evade, elude (见 ESCAPE)

▶ ABIDING *lasting

▶ ABILITY *adj.* capacity, capability 用法经常混淆。

ability 基本指从事某种事情的能力特点或质量, 主要用以指人。capacity 指能力, 特别指接收、掌握、吸收或完成某种已经表达或理解事情的潜力, 用于指人或物。所以, “孩子学习的能力”, 可以说 a child's ability to learn 但“大厅能容纳 2000 人”不可以说 the hall's ability to seat 2000 persons。然而“孩子的智能”可说 a child's mental capacity, “大厅能容纳 2000 人”也可说 the hall has a seating capacity of 2000 persons, 都是可以接受的。总的说, ability 指真实的能力, 无论是先天的还是后得的, 无论是实践过的还是没实践过的: A good salesman has the ability to sell anything 一位好推销员有推销能力/Once more he had shown his ability to handle a delicate situation to the credit of his government and himself 他再度表现出处理棘手场合的能力, 为他的政府和本人赢得了荣誉; 另一方面, capacity 则侧重于接受能力或者指人的智力, 精神素质, 鲜明的反应能力、敏感力或者领悟力。所以, capacity 这种能力区别于实际的、特别是明显的的能力, 如 ability to sweep, ability to work, ability to pay 同 capacity for tears, capacity for work, capacity for payment 不一样, ability to sweep 意思是 one can sweep (因为他的泪腺是正常的); ability to work 意思是 one can work (因为他有力气、受过训练); ability to pay 意思是 one can pay (因为他有钱)。而第二组 capacity for tear 指对忧伤事情的特有的敏感; capacity for work 指准备就绪去工作, 无论多么困难; capacity for payment 指人格品德、履行诺言和义务: If Peter had a capacity for friendship, these speechless years had made it dumb 如果说皮特还有进行友谊交往的品德的话, 这些年来一声不吭已经使他这种品德成了哑巴/We do not acquire the ability to do new deeds, but a new capacity for all deeds. My recent growth does not appear in any new talent 我们不要求具备创造新业绩的才干, 而要求具备新的才干去创造所有的业绩。我的成长不会呈现出什么新的天才。capability 能力, 指人(不常指物)具有从事某种工作或者取得已知结果的能力或资格, 其后接 of 或 for 加动名词或者名词: testing the capacity of the ear to distinguish pitches 检验耳朵的辨别音高的能力/No applicant will be considered who does not offer proof of capacity 不能出示能力证明的, 任何申请人都不予考虑; 当笼统地用于人时, capability 常常有胜任专门工作的含义, 这种含义通常通过上下文体现出来: As a scientist, he has capability of doing important research 作为一名科学家, 他有能力进行重要的研究工作/The country has the capabili-

ty to defeat any aggressors 国家有能力挫败任何侵略者。

[近] *power, facility, faculty (见 GIFT) aptitude

[反] inability, incapacity

[对] impotence, powerlessness (见 INCAPABLE)

▶ ABJECT ① *mean, ignoble, sordid

[近] servile, slavish, menial (见 SUBSERVIENT):

*miserable, wretched: cringing, truckling, cowering (见 FAWN): groveling (见 WALLOW): abased, demeaned, humbled, humiliated (见 ABASE)

[反] exalted (in rank, state, condition, mood, behavior): imperious (in manner, speech, attitude)

[对] arrogant, lordly, overbearing, supercilious (见 PROUD): domineering, *masterful: aristocratic, patrician

② *obsequious, menial

▶ ABJURE *v.* renounce, forswear, recant, retract 当指发誓断绝、公开发弃时, 这些词是同义词。除引申义以外, abjure, renounce, forswear 全部指取消某人的诺言。当指严肃的放弃誓言、誓约时, abjure 和 renounce 几乎没有区别: He shall, before he is admitted to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he... absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty 在他被接纳为市民之前, 他将在议会上公开发誓, 申明他……完全彻底放弃并断绝对任何外国亲王和君主、国家或者主权的效忠/An alien must abjure his foreign citizenship before he can become an American citizen 外侨必须放弃他的外国公民资格方可成为美国公民; 在其引申义时, abjure 和 renounce 是有区别的, abjure 是深思熟虑地、委婉地放弃、断绝, 而 renounce 是明确地放弃, 否认: abjure force 放弃武力/renounce one's principles 放弃原则/If a man is content to abjure wealth and to forego marriage, to live simply without luxuries, he may spend a very dignified gentle life here 如果一个男人甘愿放弃富贵荣华, 终身不娶, 生活简朴而不豪华, 那么他的一生将是高尚的/He was later to renounce impressionism and to quarrel with most of the impressionists 后来他放弃了印象派主义, 并同大多数印象派展开争论。forswear 指放弃过去的行为, 曾有发誓放弃的意思, 现在被用来强调主动地完全地放弃。此词多用于承认某种行为的过错和罪过: a country that forswore future military aggression as a result of its decisive defeat 一个由于彻底地被打败而放弃了未来军事侵略的国家/The coach asked the team to forswear smoking 教练要求球队戒烟; forswear 是对 abjure 的补充(特别是在动词的反身用法或者形容词性分词 forsworn 中), 指对严肃的协定做伪证或者罪过地违背: I have sworn to obey the laws, and I can not forswear myself 我发誓守法, 但我不能发假誓。recant 指正式地或公开地撤回、撤销或者放弃观点、声明或企图; The critics of the government publicly recanted their errors 政府评论家们公开收回他们的错误见解/The torturers could not make the man recant 执刑者们不能使那人放弃信仰。retract 指收回声明、意见、提议等; The prisoner of war retracted his parole 那个战俘收回了他的宣誓; recant 和 retract 侧重于撤销承认或申明的东西, recant 总是指承认错误, retract 经常指承认错误。一个人可以 recant (撤销)他已经公开传播的, 教授过的如宗教、科学学说、诺言, 一个人可以 retract (撤销)他已经写的或讲的东西, 如诉讼呈状、诺言、命令: If christians recanted they were to be spared, but... if they persisted in their faith they were to be executed 如果基督教徒宣布放弃其信仰, 可予赦免, 但……他们如果坚持其信仰, 将被处死/A word informs your brother I retract this morning's offer 告诉你哥哥我取消今天早晨的提议。

〔近〕* forgo, forbear, eschew : abstain, * refrain : reject, repudiate, spurn (见 DECLINE) : abandon, * relinquish

〔反〕pledge (allegiance, a vow) : elect (a way of life, a means to an end, an end)

〔对〕plight (见 PROMISE) : * choose : * acknowledge

► **ABLE** *adj.* **capable, competent, qualified** 在表示适合于某种工作、具有明显能力时, 这些词是同义词, 作形容词用。able(后接动词不定式)和 capable(后接 of)指具有无可置疑的能力: They must be *capable* of living the life of the spirit... they must be *able* to cope intelligently with weighty problems of public policy 他们能够生活得蒸蒸日上……他们能够明智地妥善处理重大的公开政策问题。一般情况下, **competent** 和 **qualified** 用作表语指胜任, 有很充分的训练: a servant *competent* to take full charge 一位胜任工作全面负责的服务员/Headmasters and education authorities want to be able to distinguish between those who are *qualified* to teach... and those who are not... 校长和教务部门希望能区别开哪些人胜任教学……, 哪些人不胜任……。

另一方面, 这四个词被看作是含义丰富的修饰人的特点和行为的词, 特别是用做修饰语时, **able** 指明显地超出平均能力, 它常常有掌握能力的含义, 即使强调行动, 但并不排斥包含诺言: *Able* boys and girls will submit willingly to severe discipline in order to acquire some coveted knowledge or skill 为获得渴望的技术, 能干的男女青年们将心甘情愿地服从严格的纪律。capable 有才能的, 侧重指适应能力、应变能力, 多面手的能力、勤奋、高效, 如不是在上下文的情况下, 很少用于指具体的能力: pretty and charming, but stupid... because she believes men prefer women to be useless and extravagant; if left to herself she would be a domestic and *capable* person 美丽, 迷人, 但无聊……因为她认为男人们都希望女人是无为的、爱奢华的; 如果落在她自己头上, 她一定是个追求家庭欢乐的管家人/She is a very *capable* girl, very *capable*, and very intelligent 她是一位非常能应酬, 非常灵活的姑娘, 非常精明/Pierre was a *capable* fellow 皮尔是位足智多谋的伙计。**competent** 和 **qualified** 指胜任的, 专门用来描写人及这个人同专门职业有关的行为: a *competent* house-keeper 一位能干的女管家/a *qualified* accountant 一位称职的会计。competent 指满足全部专门需要或专门行业要求的能力, 指内行, 但它不像 qualified 那样指按照已定的标准或专门的训练并按训练要求进行能力的检验, 指称职: a *qualified* engineer 称职的工程师/A *competent* portraitist knows how to imply the profile in the full face 内行的肖像画家知道如何运用整个面孔外部造型。capable 强调胜任于某种工作的能力, 常常指通常的效率: Washington proved himself *capable* both as soldier and administrator 华盛顿认为自己既胜任士兵又胜任长官。competent 强调具有从事专门工作, 合适的技术, 或者满足别的要求的专门才能: A *competent* typist is not necessarily a *competent* secretary 一位称职的打字员不一定是称职的秘书。在用法上, able 和 competent 接动词不定式, capable 后接 of 加动名词, qualified 后接动词不定式或者 for 加动名词: *able* to work 能干活/competent to perform a task 能执行任务/capable of judging music 欣赏音乐的能力/be *qualified* to do for doing the work 能胜任这项工作。

〔近〕skilled, skillful, * proficient, expert : efficient, effective : clever, brilliant, * intelligent, smart

〔反〕inept (by nature, training) : unable

〔对〕incapable, incompetent, unqualified : * ineffective : mediocre, fair, indifferent (见 MEDIUM)

► **ABNEGATE** *sacrifice, * forgo, eschew, forbear*

〔近〕renounce, * abdicate : surrender, abandon, * relinquish, waive : abstain, * refrain

〔反〕indulge

〔对〕gratify, delight, regale, rejoice, gladden, * please

► **ABNEGATION** *self-abnegation, * renunciation, self-denial*

〔近〕forgoing, forbearance, eschewal (见 FORGO) : abstinence, abstemiousness, continence, * temperance : restraining, curbing, bridling (见 RESTRAIN)

〔反〕indulgence, self-indulgence

〔对〕intemperance, incontinence

► **ABNORMAL** *adj.* **atypical, aberrant** 指明显地离开了它所属的那一类的标准和规则。这几个词全用于科学, 如生物学、心理学, 表示与其类不相符。abnormal 通常意味反常的、奇怪的、过份的, 像 abnormality 一样, 指畸型、怪异、极大的东西: Power when wielded by *abnormal* energy is the most serious of facts 当超乎寻常的能做功时, 这时的能是最大的/ an *abnormal* amount of rain 特大的雨/It is *abnormal* for a man to be eight feet tall 身高八英尺的男人长得太高了; 在心理学上用于指人, abnormal 常常指低于正常行为或者低于正常生活条件的变态, 相当于 subnormal; 在通常的用法中, 常常指超出正常的能力: can envision the future in the light of what he remembers of the past. His powers of recollection... are *abnormal* 凭借对往事的回忆, 他能预测未来。他的记忆力……是非同一般的。atypical 不规则的, 侧重从已成立的组、类、阶段标准上下波动, 表现不规则、不正常的; atypical reaction 不规则的反应/Stealing is to be looked upon as *atypical* behavior... not the customarily accepted type of response that we expect from children 偷盗是被人藐视的不正常的行为, ……我们不希望孩子干这种事/Some drugs produce an *atypical* reaction in very sensitive patients 在非常敏感的患者身上, 一些药产生一种不正常的反应。aberrant 离开正路的, 脱离正轨的, 在科学上用于指变形、畸型, 不含 abnormal 的其它含义, 比 atypical 更有局限性; aberrant forms of a botanical species 植物种的变形; 在通常的用法中, aberrant 常指背离道德: Such a choice must argue *aberrant* senses or degenerate blood 这种选择一定会证明是背离理智或堕落的浪子。

〔近〕* irregular, unnatural, anomalous : unusual, unwanted, uncustomary, unaccustomed (见 USUAL) : * monstrous, prodigious

〔反〕norma

〔对〕* regular, typical, natural : ordinary, * common familiar : usual, wonted, customary

► **ABODE** *dwelling, residence, domicile, * habitation, home, house*

► **ABODE** *n.* **lodgings, habitat** 均指“寓所”。abode 在指 home 时, 是一个略有夸张及文学色彩的词, 用途很广, 因为它完全没有 home 的特殊性质。此词还可以用来指仅属暂时性质的居住的地方, 如一家旅馆、一个营地、一间位于海边的小屋等: The hermit's *abode* was a cave 那隐士的临时栖身处是一个洞穴/A simple hut was their *abode* 一所简陋的茅舍是他们的寓所。lodgings 的含义较模糊, 指任何种类的、临时性的“寓所”, lodgings 听起来有些老式: troubadours who wandered through medieval France seeking *lodgings* for the night 中世纪时在法国到处漫游寻找住所的吟游诗人/lodgings 含有租用的一间或几间(有别于旅馆的)私人房间: My *lodgings* are only two rooms 我只租住了两个房间, 指(分间出租的)公寓: He was staying in *lodgings* 他住在公寓里。habitat 指动物的栖息地, 或植物产地: The natural *habitat* of these animals is in the mountains 这些动物的天然栖息地在大山里/Different *habitats* have different kinds of animal living in them 不同的栖息地繁育着不同种类的动物/The Antarctic is a *habitat* for penguins 南极区是企鹅的栖息地。

► **ABOLISH** *v.* ① **abolish, annihilate, extinguish, abate** 这几个词都有“使不存在”的意思。abolish 多指废除法

律,习惯,人的观念或者人类存在的条件; Many people wish that nations would *abolish* war 很多人希望国家之间消灭战争/Slavery was *abolished* in the United States in 1865 1865年美国废除了奴隶制/a *proposal* to *abolish* the income tax 一项取消所得税的建议/No plan will be acceptable unless it *abolishes* poverty 如果不消灭贫穷将无计可施。**annihilate** 歼灭,消灭,多指用武力摧毁原形使之不存在; Three survivors told how the enemy *annihilated* the regiment 三名幸存者诉说敌人是怎样歼灭该军团的/the realization that for the first time the homes and cities of the United States itself can be *annihilated* by enemy attack 第一次意识到美国自己的家园、城市会被敌人的进攻所摧毁。**extinguish** 在这个意义上是非常正规的词,指被高压或者环境所消除事物或思想;常常可同 *annihilate* 互换,但是它强调的是制服与压迫的力量而不是其最后的结果; a religion of their own which was thoroughly and painfully *extinguished* by the Inquisition 他们自己的宗教信仰完全被宗教法庭煞费苦心扼杀了/One failure after another *extinguished* her hope 一个又一个失败毁灭了她的希望/You may *extinguish* liberty, but not the love of liberty 你可以消灭自由,但是不能消灭对自由的爱。**abate** 指逐渐减弱或者缩小而不是立即停止、熄灭、减弱; The wind *abated* after sundown 太阳落了,风小了/Misfortune had *abated* the grandiosity of the Roman temper 不幸减弱了罗马人沾沾自喜的情绪/The medicine *abated* his pain 药品减轻了他的伤痛/Soft words did not *abate* her fury 温和的话语没有减低她的怒气。在法律上,abolish 保持其“使不存在”的基本含义,annihilate 常常替换 abolish 以表示强调; The appointment cannot be *annihilated* 约会不能取消; *extinguish* 指通过行为或决定而取消权利和义务,而 *abate* 指通过法律决定而取消; *abate* an action or writ 依法取消行动或拘捕/summoning me for failing to *abate* a smoky chimney 我因没能拆除黑烟囱被传讯。

[近]eliminate, eradicate, erase, obliterate, *exterminate : obliterate, efface, blot out, expunge (见 ERASE) : negate, *nullify, annul, abrogate, invalidate, cancel, null and avoid

[反]establish

[对]*found, institute : *bear, produce, turn out : create, discover, *invent

② *cancel

③ *void, invalidate

▶ **ABOMINABLE** ① detestable, *hateful, odious, abhorrent

[近]* execrable, damnable, accursed, cursed : scurvy, despicable, *contemptible, sorry : loathsome, repulsive, revolting, repugnant, *offensive : horrid, *horrible

[反]laudable (practices, habits, customs) : enjoyable, delightful

② *repugnant

▶ **ABOMINATE** loathe, detest, abhor, *hate

[近]* despise, contemn, scorn, disdain : * execrate, ob- jurgate, curse, damn

[反]esteem : enjoy

[对]admire, respect, regard : relish, *like, love, dote

▶ **ABOMINATION** v. ① abhorrence, detestation, loathing, hatred, hate (见 HATE v.)

[近]scorn, despite, contempt, disdain (见 DESPISE) : execration, objurgation

[反]esteem : enjoyment

[对]admiration, respect, *regard : relish, gusto, zest *taste

② abomination, anathema, bugbear, bête noire 在指厌

恶、憎恶的人与事时,这些词是同义的。惹起人们厌恶、发呕、或者完全不舒服的东西是 **abomination**, 例如: Lying lips are *abomination* to the Lord; but they that deal truly are his delight 上帝憎恶说谎的嘴巴; 而诚实则是上帝所喜欢的/The dirty street of this city are an *abomination*! 该城肮脏的街道令人厌恶! /a wonderful wooden statue... now replaced by the usual metal *abomination* 现在,一尊漂亮的木雕像……被通常那种令人厌恶的金属像代替了。**anathema** 或者 **anathema** 是令人讨厌、诅咒的东西,因其丑恶或者不规范而被人们所鄙视、革除教门。在此意义上,这个词总是使人联想到圣·保罗大教堂的用语; If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be *Anathema* 如果任何人不爱耶稣基督,那他就是邪恶者/All plays are *anathema* to him, and he even disapproves of dancing bears 所有的戏剧对于他来说都是邪恶,甚至连跳舞积极分子他都不赞成。**bugbear** 无端的恐惧,令人头疼的事情或鬼怪,指人们以厌恶、憎恶、担心恐惧的心情尽量避免或逃避不愿遇到的事情。此词常常指人们,但不是一律不变地指人们恐惧臆想的东西: What is the dire necessity and “iron” law under which men groan? Truly, most gratuitously invented *bugbears* 人们在悲惨的命运和“铁”的清规戒律下呻吟的这套东西是什么呢? 老实说,大半是无缘无故地捏造的东西; *bugbear* 还可指困难、问题: Out-of-date machinery is the chief *bugbear* of this old factory 过时的机器是这家老工厂的主要问题/But to the world no *bugbear* is so great, as want of figure, and a small estate 然而对于世界来说,没有什么难事象缺少身份地位更重要的了。**bête noire** 被人厌恶的人或事,这种被视为厌恶的人或事被人习惯地或者特别地避免,常常伴有迷信的恐惧; truth... the breath of the poet, the vision of the artist and prophet, the quarry of the scientist ... the toy of the careless, the *bête noire* of the politician 真理……诗人的呼吸,艺术家和预言家的视觉,科学家的追求目标……漫不经心人的玩具,政治家讨厌的东西/Mathematics is my *bête noire* 数学是我害怕的科目。

[近]plague, pest, annoyance (见 WORRY) : aversion, *antipathy, plague, affliction

[反]joy

[对]delight, *pleasure, delectation : gratification : regale- ment

▶ **ABORIGINAL** indigenous, autochthonous, *native

[近]primitive, primordial, primeval, pristine (见 PRIMA- RY) : savage, barbaric, *barbarian, barbarous

[对]sequent, successive (见 CONSECUTIVE) : advanced, progressive (见 LIBERAL) : civilized, cultured (见 CIVI- LIZATION)

▶ **ABORTION** n. *miscarriage* 指不成熟的胎儿的早产 **abortion** 或因不正当的原因为了避免婴儿降生、或因在治疗上为保证母亲的生命而采取的措施,有目的地施用人工方法“导产”、“流产”、“堕胎”。在医学上,abortion 有时指在怀孕十二周内因为某种原因婴儿流产。*miscarriage* 与 *abortion* 不同的是, *miscarriage* 指自然流产,而不是人工引流。在医疗上, *miscarriage* 用于发生在十二周和二十周之间的不成熟婴儿的自然流产。

▶ **ABORTIVE** fruitless, vain, *futile, bootless

[近]* immature, unmaturing, unripe : unformed (见 FORMLESS) : ineffectual, *ineffective, inefficacious : unfortunate, unlucky (见 LUCKY)

[反]consummated

[对]completed, concluded : finished, accomplished

▶ **ABOUND** overflow, *teem, swarm

[近]predominate, preponderate (见 DOMINANT)

[反]fail, fall short

[对]want, *lack, need, require : scant, skimp, scrimp